

LITCHFIELD ENQUIRER.

VOL. IV.

LITCHFIELD, (CONN.) THURSDAY, MAY 20, 1830.

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Litchfield Enquirer:

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING,
By HENRY ADAMS.

TERMS.—To village and single mail subscribers 2 dollars per year, payable before the expiration of six months.
To companies of any number over six, \$1.50 per year, payable as above. To companies less than six, \$1.75 per year, payable as before. 25 cents will be deducted from each of these prices when payment is made in advance. These prices are exclusive of mail or stage charge for transportation.
No papers will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, except at the discretion of the editor.
Notice of a wish to discontinue must be given before the expiration of the year.
ADVERTISING.—One square, three insertions, \$1, and the same proportion for two or more squares. Half a square 75 cents. Continuance over three weeks, 20 per cent per week. A liberal deduction made for advertisements continued 6 or 12 months.
Administrators' and Executors' Notices, \$1.00.
Commissioners' Notices, 1.25.
All communications must be post-paid.

A PLEASANT REMEDY FOR

Corns!

IT has been known for many years, that the ALBION CORN PLASTER affords immediate relief, and effects a certain cure for Corns. By its application according to accompanying directions, the Corn is softened, attenuated, and drawn out by the roots, without the least pain, or any of the trouble and danger attending the hazardous and ineffectual practice of extracting the corn by mere cutting.

The following instances—from many others of a similar character—sufficiently attest the superior efficacy of the Albion Corn Plaster:

Mr. Farrar, of Boston, was a number of years distressed by a very painful corn, had applied every thing recommended without effect, and was rendered a perfect cripple. On applying this Plaster he was perfectly cured of his corn and freed from his lameness.

A Gentleman of Greenfield was years afflicted with a very painful corn, and was cured by one box, after every other plaster had been tried to no purpose.

Mr. Cutler, of Boston, was cured of a troublesome corn by one box.

Certificates.—To those afflicted with Corns on their feet, I do certify, that I have used the Albion Corn Plaster with complete success. Before I had used one box, it completely cured a corn which had troubled me for many years, and which it is intended, that the benefit of those afflicted with this painful complaint.

(Signed) WM. SHAW.

Flushing, Long Island, Feb. 23.

(Price 50 cents a box.)

Dumfries' Remedy for the

Piles!

New case of a cure! Boston, November 24.

SIR.—The Pile Ointment and Electuary lately had of you, has had an excellent effect. I have been troubled for years with the Piles, and have never found any remedy that would compare with yours.—The last attack was a severe one, but the relief was almost immediate. I take great pleasure in commending this to you, for the benefit of any who may be suffering under so painful a disease.

Mr. Kidder.

The original letter may be seen at the Counting Room of the City of Boston.

The proprietor of this medicine recommends it with the fullest confidence as one of the most valuable remedies yet discovered, for the cure of the painful and debilitating complaint of the Piles. He deems it unnecessary to publish any other than the foregoing testimonial in its favor. This remedy has more perfectly answered the purpose for which it is intended, than any other now in common use, and affords immediate and permanent relief, both from the disorder itself, and its accompanying symptoms of pain in the loins, vertigo, head-ache, loss of appetite, indigestion, and other marks of debility.

The remedy is quite innocent, and may be administered to all ages and both sexes. Plain and simple directions, with a description of the complaint, accompany each package, which consists of two boxes, one containing an Ointment, and the other an Electuary.

Price \$1 for both articles, or 50 cents where but one only is wanted.

The above valuable medicines, prepared from the original MS. recipe of the late Dr. W. T. Conway, by T. KIDDER, his immediate successor and sole proprietor. For sale (with all the other Conway Medicines) at his counting room over No. 99, Court street, corner of Hanover street, Boston, and by his special appointment by Samuel Buel, Litchfield, Edward Connel, South Farms, Daniel Norton, Canaan, and J. C. Hatch, New-Preston.

Observe that none are genuine unless signed by T. KIDDER on the outside printed wrapper.

A large discount made to Country Physicians, Traders, &c.

cswly29

FOR SALE,

A DWELLING HOUSE, two stories high, with a convenient barn, and one acre of LAND, situated in the village of Kent, about 20 rods from the Meeting House. The buildings are all new, and in good repair. The above property will be sold at a low price for cash, or on a credit with approved security; and if it suits the purchaser, the building of a dwelling house in the village of Litchfield will be received in payment. For further particulars, inquire of Stephen Denning or John R. Landon, of Litchfield.

Litchfield, Feb. 18, 1830.

Summer Arrangement.

Litchfield, New-Milford, Danbury, Norwalk, and New-York, By Stage and Steam.

LEAVES Parks' Hotel, in Litchfield, on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 4 P. M. (after the arrival of the stage from Hartford) lodges at New-Milford—thence to Danbury next morning, and reaches Norwalk in time for passengers to take the steam boat for New-York. Fare through to New-York, less than any other line from Litchfield.

RETURNING—Takes the Norwalk passengers at New-Milford, on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, and arrives in Litchfield in season for passengers to take the Hartford stage. For seats in Litchfield, apply at the Bar of Parks' Hotel.

H. BARNES, Proprietor.

May 8, 1830.

JOB PRINTING

OF ALL KINDS

DONE AT THIS OFFICE.

NOTICE.

STEPHEN TROWBRIDGE having taken RUSSEL BRADLEY into copartnership, their business will in future be conducted under the firm of TROWBRIDGE & BRADLEY, at the old stand of S. Trowbridge, where gentlemen's Garments of every description will at all times be made at short notice, and in first rate style. They flatter themselves, from the experience they have had in the business, one in Litchfield and the other in New-Haven, that they shall be enabled to give entire satisfaction. They hope by strict attention to business to merit a share of public patronage. They intend to keep a good assortment of TRIMMINGS.

Particular attention paid to the Cutting of Garments to be made in families.

N. B. By this arrangement it will be necessary that all accounts with S. Trowbridge be settled without delay.

Litchfield, May 4, 1830.

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New Goods.

LYMAN J. SMITH,

Having taken the Store-house in Litchfield formerly occupied by Oliver Goodwin as a book-store, three doors west of the Court House, has received, and is now receiving,

AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES,

CROCKERY, HARD-WARE,

&c. &c.

WHICH he is disposed to sell cheap for

Cash. Country Produce, or good acceptances.

The subscriber having taken much pains and time in selecting and purchasing his Goods at reduced prices, and having had the opportunity of purchasing in Philadelphia and New-York markets, pledges himself that he will sell goods of all kinds as low as they can be purchased at private sale in the country.

N. B. The subscriber particularly requests the attention of the public to call on him and view his goods, and judge of the quality and prices for themselves.

LYMAN J. SMITH.

Litchfield, March 31, 1830.

Carriage Manufactory.

THE Subscribers are constantly manufacturing

Carriages,

of all the various kinds in

on hand a great variety of Carriages, made

after the latest and most approved patterns,

and warranted to be of first rate workmanship.

Several good Second-Hand Carriages, will

be sold at low prices, and on accommodating terms.

Orders will be promptly attended to, and faithfully executed.

REPAIRING done on short notice, and in the most satisfactory manner.

HARNESSES made in good style.

Coach Laces; Elliptical, Cradle & C Springs;

Copial Varnish and Japan; Oil-Cloth Car-

peting; Craped Hair and Moss—together with

most articles in the Carriage line, sold as low

as elsewhere.

G. & H. FRANCIS.

Near South Church, Main-st.

Hartford, April 26, 1830.

MISS C. SMITH,

HAS just returned from New-York with the latest and most fashionable Patterns for

HATS, BONNETS and CAPS,

with a handsome assortment of Fashionable

MATERIALS for the same.

ALSO,

A full and splendid assortment of

RIBBONS, FLOWERS, and STRAW

ORNAMENTS; Leghorn, Straw, and

Navarino HATS; Berage and embroidered

Fancy Handkerchiefs and Scarfs; Bobbinet

Lace and Footing; belt and guard Ribbons;

Green Berage for Veils; Misses' Gloves, habit

Trimmings, CURLS, colored Crewel for

embroidery, black and white Silk Hose, Ladies'

Corsets, Ivory Corset Rings, French Work-

ing Cotton, Linen Slacks, &c. &c.

Litchfield, April 22.

LITCHFIELD

FEMALE ACADEMY.

THE SUMMER TERM of this Institution

commences on May 12th.

Tuition, ten or twelve dollars for the term,

according to the studies pursued—for a single

quarter, six dollars.

May 5.

NOTICE.

THE Court of Probate for the District of

Litchfield hath assigned the 15th day of

instant May, at nine o'clock in the forenoon,

at the Probate Office in Litchfield, for the ap-

pointment of Commissioners on the estate of

WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON,

late of Litchfield, deceased, represented insol-

vent; at which time and place all persons inter-

ested in said estate will, if they see cause, at-

tend before said Court, and be heard relative

to such appointment.

By order of said Court.

SAMUEL HARRISON, Adm'r.

Litchfield, May 1, 1830.

NOTICE.

THE Court of Probate for the District of

Woodbury hath limited and allowed six

months from the date hereof for the creditors

to the estate of the

Rev. JOHN LANGDON,

late of Bethlem, deceased, to exhibit their

claims for settlement. Those who neglect to

present their accounts properly attested with-

in said time will be debarted a recovery. All

persons indebted to said estate are requested

to make immediate payment to

JAMES M. PIERPONT, Adm'r.

Bethlem, April 30, 1830.

USE OF THE SOIL.

Correct views of the office of the soil discloses the rationale of approved modes of tillage; if one mode is found superior to another, they lay open the cause of it; and proceeding from courses which are experienced to be beneficial, a principle is thus obtained for extending their application.

One great use of the soil, is to afford a bed for the plant, and cover for its roots, from the sun and from the wind; while the roots, by taking hold of the ground, act as stays and supports for the trunk of the plant. A second important office is that it is both a depository and a channel of nutriment: In these relations the soil ought to contain a certain proportion of common vegetable basis, and of peculiar substances found in plants on analysis; it ought again to be easily permeable to air; also porous, for the percolation of water and passage of fluid manures: well fitted for allowing a plant, by the fine tubes within its roots, to derive sustenance slowly and gradually from the dissolved and soluble substances mixed with the earths.

As the systems of roots, branches, and leaves, are very different in different vegetables, so specific plants have a preference for peculiar soils in which they flourish most. The plants that have bulbous roots require a looser and lighter soil than such as have fibrous roots; and those of the latter, which have short and slender fibrous radicals, demand a finer soil than such as have tap roots. Hence, when successive crops of the same plant have drawn out from a soil the peculiar properties most adapted to its individual nature, the bed of earth becomes less fit for the same plant, until it has been rested and recruited: while it may be fitter for some other plant of a different construction than it originally was; though exhausted in regard to the crop which it has long borne, it may be fresh for support of a new vegetable.

Soap-suds for destroying Insects.

The Rev. Mr. Falconer, one of the correspondents of the Bath Agricultural Society, strongly recommends Soap-Suds both as a manure and antidote against insects. He observes, 'This mixture of an oil and an alkali, has been more generally known than adopted as a remedy against the insects which infest wall fruit-trees. It will already formed their nests, and bred among the leaves. When used in the early part of the year, it seems to prevent the insects from settling upon them.' He prefers soap-suds to lime-water, because the lime soon loses its causticity, and with that its efficacy, by exposure to the air, and must consequently be frequently applied; and to the dredging of the leaves with the fine dust of wood ashes and lime, because the same effect is produced by the mixture without the same labor, and is obtained without any expense.' He directs to make use of a common garden-pump for sprinkling trees with soap-suds, and says if the water of a washing cannot be had, a quantity of potash, dissolved in water, may be substituted, and that the washing of the trees with soap-suds twice a week three or four weeks in the spring, will be sufficient to secure them from aphides, &c.—N. E. Farmer.

Rearing of Apple Trees.

A horticulturist in Bohemia has a beautiful plantation of the best sort of apple trees which have neither spring from seeds nor from grafting. His plan is to take shoots from choicest sorts, insert each of them in a potato, and plunge both into the ground, leaving but one inch or two of the shoots above the surface. The potato nourishes the shoot whilst it pushes out roots, and the shoot gradually springs up, and becomes a beautiful tree, bearing the best of fruit, without requiring to be grafted.

Grapes—Asparagus.

Dr. J. W. Smith, of Lockport, Niagara county, N. Y. gives in the last American Farmer, the following:—"The best manure for Grapes is coal dust, cinders, scales of iron, or black oxide of iron, from the forge, properly mixed with fine garden mould." The thought struck him from a knowledge, that grapes flourish the best in volcanic districts. His experience has proved the superior value of this manure. For Asparagus, he has found pulverised oyster shells well incorporated with earth the best, particularly in old beds. To this composition he is indebted to the fact, that Asparagus is a marine plant, and the substance of the shell being of marine qualities, is naturally suited to the nourishment of marine plants.

Death of Murat.

In this last painful scene, Murat behaved with more dignity than might have been expected. When, according to usage, the Tribunal despatched one of their body to ask his name, &c. he hastily cut short the vain formula; "I am Joachim Napoleon, King of the Two Sicilies; begone sir!" He heard the sentence unmoved. He then requested permission to see his companions: this was refused; but permission was given him to write to his wife. His letter was affectionate and affecting; he enclosed in it a lock of his hair, and delivered it unsealed to Capt. Stratti. When the fatal moment arrived, Murat walked with a firm step to the place of execution—as calm,

as unmoved, as if he had been going to an ordinary review. He would not accept a chair nor suffer his eyes to be bound.—"I have braved death," said he, "too often to fear it." He stood upright, proudly and undauntedly, with his countenance towards the soldiers; and when all was ready, he kissed a cornelian on which the head of his wife was engraved, and gave the word thus: "save my face—aim at my heart—fire!" Thus perished one whom death had respected in two hundred combats. Murat's widow—(Napoleon's sister, Caroline)—still resides in Upper Austria, under the name of Countess Lipano. Of his two daughters, the eldest, Maria, is married to the Marquis Popolia, of Bologna; the younger, Louisa, to Count Reponi, of Ravenna. He left also two sons; the elder of whom is a citizen of the United States, and said to be a youth of superior promise.

CONVENT AT CHARLESTOWN.

There is a rising ground in Charlestown from which the traveller views the most delightful prospect. He sees the gentle river playing around the foot of "Mount Benedict;" and Boston and Charlestown rise before him, as if they were of small importance compared with the Mounts in this vicinity.

On the top of this "Mount" stands an Academy, whose proprietors are Roman Catholics, and who have given it the name of the "Ursuline Community on Mount Benedict."

This Convent, or 'Academy,' has been in existence a number of years. It was commenced in Boston, and for the last two and a half years has been established in Charlestown.

This Convent stands on the top of the hill, and is a large brick building having a cross at the top, with two wings projecting from the rear of the edifice, and has the appearance of containing sufficient room to accommodate 150 Protestant children, to be educated by Roman Catholics. The proprietors of this Convent have purchased about nineteen acres of land surrounding their premises, which they probably intend to cultivate in gardens and pleasant walks, to render it more attractive to the many young ladies whom they intend to educate.

The chief director of this Convent is the who has placed her name to superintend its scientific and domestic affairs, and who receives the title of "Lady Superior." Here are about eighteen Nuns, six of whom wear the black veil. After a young lady has consented to become a Nun, she wears first the white veil three months, which she can lay aside if she become discontented with her situation; but should this new mode of life please her fancy, she then has a further trial for the space of two years. If she continue to wear the white veil for this time, and both parties agree, she then puts on the black, and binds herself in a vow to a "single and chaste life in the Monastery so long as she lives." It is desirable to the fraternity that they bring with their person all the property they possess, that none of the things of this world may engage any of their affections, and it is also desirable that they should be trained to this "holy office" from their youth up. These Nuns are well instructed in every polite branch of education, that will not interfere with the "Roman Catholic faith," and thus are rendered suitable to become the teachers of the "Ursuline Community on Mount Benedict," or of some other Convent not yet in existence.

The Nuns on taking the veil put aside their Christian and surname, and assume a new one; and are known in the Convent by the name of Mary Benedict, Martha, &c.

The Nuns are not all employed as instructors; many of them assist in the domestic affairs of the house. Those who bring money with their persons have the highest privileges of the Nunnery. The teachers are very tastefully dressed in black, and are decorated with a splendid cross suspended by a surplice to a great length, and are very frequently reading prayers, probably in the Latin language. Their veils hang from the forehead, and are thrown over the head, or in front, as occasion requires. While associating with the "Community," they are unveiled, but on walking out to enjoy the air, the veil is drawn over their eyes, to signify their exclusion from the world. They pretend never to go beyond the premises of this "Mount," but occasionally their bright eyes are seen to glisten on the fair creation, and are noticed by mortals who occasionally loiter around this temple of a "Community." Oh that the black veil might be withdrawn, which now intervenes between all who know not God and the way of salvation!

At this Academy, there are about 50 scholars, all young ladies, mostly the children of Protestant parents, who are uniformly very tastefully dressed in slate-colored Pongee gowns. One of these scholars is a Greek girl, about 10 years of age. No girls are admitted after they have attained the age of 14 years, though it is desirable to the Proprietors that they continue at the Academy until they become so much attached to the Convent, as to be unwilling to leave it, and thus they soon become well educated Nuns, trained for the business of teachers. It is very desirable

to the Catholics for the increase of their "Converts," that Nuns should be multiplied, to supply their Convents. There are now about 500,000 Catholics in the U. States. Two of the scholars have already been "converted" to the Roman faith.

The scholars are instructed in nearly all the studies pursued in our private schools. The tuition and board is about \$40 per quarter. The French language, the fine arts, painting, embroidery, music on the piano forte and harp, &c. are taught in this Convent. An Italian dancing master visits them occasionally, and instructs them in the "polite accomplishment of dancing." The scholars are amused once a month with a feast given by the Bishop, who comes with his cake and sweetmeats and a cluster of smiles, to welcome his apparently happy inmates. The Bishop, we are informed, visits the Nunnery about three times a week, and the priests every day. When remarkably meritorious, the Lady Superior presents them with a crown, composed of a wreath of flowers. The Nuns also ingratiate themselves into the affections of the children by many acts of kindness, and teach them in a familiar way, the most graceful manners. The Nuns visit the Scholars' room every morning about 4 o'clock, before they awake, and utter their prayers over their pupils, probably for their conversion to the "true Catholic faith!" After the scholars have retired to rest, they are forbidden to converse with each other.

Religious ceremonies are performed in the Chapel of the Convent twice a day, where is the altar, and the tabernacle, all glittering behind the robes and surplices of bishops and priests. How much does this resemble the form of religion without the substance! These scholars are not permitted to worship without the precincts of the Chapel of the Convent, excepting with the approbation of their parents, and even then they must leave the Convent on Saturday, and are not allowed to return again till the Monday following. All letters or communications that are sent to these young ladies from parents or friends must be inspected by the Lady Superior, and whatever information they may wish to forward to their friends must also pass under the inspection of this Lady. How cautious are the managers of this institution to expose to the minds of those who are capable of understanding the philosophy of its machinery by the letters of the scholars. May the time soon arrive when Protestant parents will open their eyes, and examine well the moral and religious tendency of every Academy to which they send their children, and then there may be some good reason for saying that New-England has the credit of sending to the Valley of the Mississippi, or some darker region, fewer Nuns than that of any other section of our country! Christians! be not discouraged; take a bold stand against infidelity in all its forms, and you will shortly see Babylon and its dragons lie prostrate at your feet, walling in bitter strains the sad story of its destruction!—Christian Watchman.

Hail Storms.—Professor Olmsted, of Yale College, in the last number of Silliman's Journal, has attempted to account for hail storms; this is considered one of the most difficult problems in meteorology. He states the following facts:—Violent hail storms are attended by black clouds, high winds, and thunder and lightning; they are confined chiefly to the temperate zones; they occur most frequently in the hottest months; hail stones are much smaller on the tops of mountains than in the neighboring plains; they are often followed by cooler weather. The immediate cause of hail storms is a sudden and extraordinary cold in the region of the clouds, where the hail stones begin to form, but the great question is, what is the origin of this cold? Professor O. does not believe that the cold is generated by the agency of electricity, as some have supposed, but assigns as the cause, an exceeding cold wind from the north, or from the high and cold regions of the atmosphere; this meets with a moist, warm current of air, and a hail storm follows. In descriptions of hail storms it is commonly mentioned, that opposite and violent winds met. When a cold current from the regions of perpetual frost meets with a warm current, the watery vapor of the latter is frozen, and hail stones are formed. In the torrid zone there are no hail storms except near lofty mountains, because there are no freezing currents of air; and in the frigid zone there are no violent hail storms because there are no heated currents to mix with the cold currents. The south of France is more remarkable for frequent hail storms than any other country in the world. This is owing to its situation between the Alps and Pyrenees; the cold blasts from these regions of snow and ice mingling with the hot, damp air over the intervening country, produce violent hail storms; the opposite currents of hot and cold air are set in motion when the heat of the sun is great. It is surprising that hail stones, descending as they do through many thousands of feet, fall with so little force. They are heavy enough to fall with a hundred times the force which they actually exhibit. The reason of this is the following. They are very small when first formed, and receive continual accretions in descending; these accretions are made from the watery vapor at rest, and the taking on of these new loads continually retards their speed. Hail stones are smaller on the tops of mountains than in the neighboring plains, because they do not fall so far.—Hamp. Gaz.